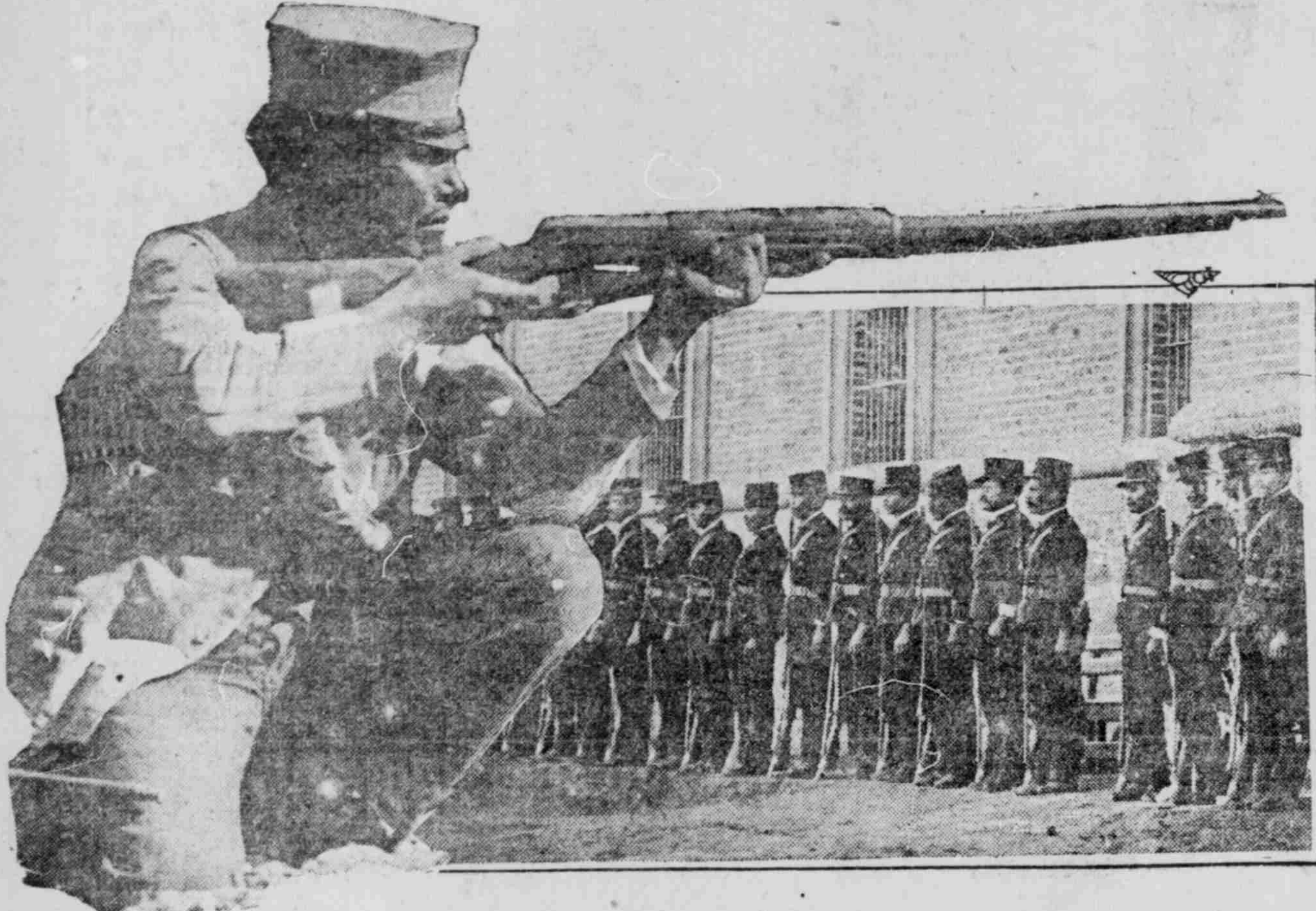


# THE TWO WARRIORS WHO WILL FIGHT IT OUT DOWN IN MEXICAN JUNGLE AND DESERT

TYPICAL FIGURES OF THE AMERICAN FIGHTING MAN IN ACTION AND TYPICAL MEXICAN FEDERAL FIGHTING MEN.



## HISTORY MAKING DEBATE IN SENATE OVER MEXICAN WAR RESOLUTION

Question Raised by Members is on What Grounds This Country's Intervention Should be Based—Democrats Plead Body Should Uphold the President in the Steps He Has Already Taken.

WASHINGTON, Apr. 21.—History was made in the United States senate tonight. Not since the stirring days preceding the war with Spain, 16 years ago, has the country listened to such solemn warning concerning the future as fell from the lips of the most distinguished members of the senate.

The great point of difference between those who supported the administration's resolution on the Mexican situation and those who did not, was the nature of the grounds on which this country's intervention in Mexico should be based. Democrats pleaded that the senate should uphold the president in the course he had laid out for himself. Republicans stubbornly contended that even not by indirection should it go out to the world that the United States was an ally of Villa and his cause.

The great debate was heard by packed galleries. Conspicuous among the spectators were many society women in evening gowns, whose diamonds sparkled in the light that filtered down through the colored glass ceiling of the senate chamber.

"While I would never for a minute fall so far as in me lay in preserving the dignity and honor of the flag of the United States, the dispute to which this incident has come seems to be painfully inadequate to the results which are to be drawn from it," said Sen. Root.

"We learn tonight that Vera Cruz has fallen; that four American marines lie dead in that city, that 20 lie suffering from wounds. Is there nothing but this dispute about the number of guns and the form and method of a salute to the sacrifice of those American lives?"

"Is it intervention, technically, but it is war in its essence that we are to vote to justify tonight."

"We are to justify. What is the justification? We are to justify these acts of war, and is there no justification that we can lay before our countrymen, before the world, before the community of nations, before the judgment seat of history, except our dispute about the number of guns and the form and method of a salute?"

"Oh, Mr. President, how inadequate. How can we justify ourselves if we have no justification but that?"

"But, Mr. President, it is not all. There is matter of justification."

"What is it? It is that lying behind this insult to our flag by this poor, ignorant subordinate—lying behind it are years of violence and anarchy in Mexico. Lying behind it are hundreds of American lives sacrificed, millions of American property destroyed and thousands of Americans reduced to poverty today through the destruction of their property. Lying back of this incident is a condition of things in Mexico which absolutely prevents the protection of American life and property, except through the destruction of the Mexican flag, the uniform, the American government. It is that which gives significance to the demand that public respect be paid to the flag of the United States. There is our justification. It is a justification lying not in Victoriano Huerta or in his conduct alone, but in the universal condition of affairs in Mexico and the real object to be attained by the course which we are asked to approve is not the gratification of personal pride. It is not the satisfaction of an admiral."

"This is the powerful United States to protect its citizens under those conditions."

whose latent patriotism is only now aroused.

**Real Issue is Question.**  
The real issue here, he contended, was whether the Mexican forces in the estimation of the United States shall be divided, as they would be under the committee resolution, or whether "all murderers look alike, whether they are pets of the state department, or not."

Sen. Hitchcock, democrat of Nebraska, declared that the republican substitute by Sen. Lodge was intended to raise a partisan issue and injure the president.

Sen. Gallinger denied this, contending that if it was an indictment of Pres. Wilson it must also apply to the Taft administration.

Sen. Clapp said there was some force in the statement of Mr. Hitchcock, but events of the day indicated we are on the verge of war, if not already in it, and there should be some justification in the resolution.

"If the occupation of Vera Cruz is a sufficient warning to the powers that be in Mexico, it may well be that our operations may begin and end there," replied Sen. Hitchcock.

In bitter tones Sen. Bristow declared he could not approve of what the president had done. "Without justification the president has today, if press reports are true, killed hundreds of Mexicans and some Americans at Vera Cruz," he asserted.

"That were neither justification nor authority for that act. I think the president has done wrong and I intend to say so by my vote."

"The scenes in the house of yesterday are history," said Sen. Clapp. "We must now face the situation as it exists today."

Sen. Williams questioned the motive for the motion, and Sen. Jones retorted that he made the motion in the hope that he might "protect and preserve the dignity of the senate."

Bristow said he declined to answer Williams' questions, "because, unfortunately, the record could not show all conditions tonight as they exist."

shown by a roll call an effort was made to limit debate and vote on the war resolution and all amendments at 2 o'clock.

**SUNDAY REFUSES CALL**  
Detroit Churches Are Not Unanimous in Issuing Invitation.

DETROIT, April 22.—Billy Sunday, the evangelist, will not conduct a campaign in Detroit this summer. The failure of two churches, the First Congregational and the Jefferson Ave. Methodist, to join in the call was responsible for the decision.

Sunday was asked to come to this city a year ago, but the required support could not be secured. The two churches which refused to concur declared that they are unalterably opposed to the plan and will not change their stand.

**First War News Carried in The News-Times Extras**

Continuing the policy of giving all of the war news as promptly as it comes ticking over the telegraph wires, which means exactly as it occurs, The News-Times gave South Benders the first information of the passage of the war bill in the senate Wednesday and a detailed account from a correspondent who was an eye witness, of the seizure of Vera Cruz.

The entire vote by members in the passage of the senate resolution was on the streets in the first extra issued Wednesday by 8:45 o'clock.

First news of the battle of Vera Cruz and the shedding of blood of four American sailors was first given to South Bend last night by The News-Times. Special news wire service flashed the first bulletin relative to the landing of marines shortly before 5 o'clock. Twenty minutes later the News-Times "Extra" was on the streets with the first account of the activities of Admiral Fletcher. At 10 o'clock Extra No. 2 was on the streets with a full account of the seizure of the customs house at Vera Cruz and the additional news of the death of 200 Mexicans in the battle.

That the interest in the war news was intense was indicated by the hundreds who gathered about The News-Times bulletin window eagerly reading each scrap or flash of news that was ticked either from Washington,

### First Victims At Vera Cruz

**KILLED.**  
Coxswain John F. Schumaker, of Brooklyn, battleship Florida.  
Seaman George Poinsett, of Philadelphia, battleship Florida.  
Corporal Haggerty, battleship Florida.

A marine whose name has not been learned.  
The wounded include C. L. Leahy, N. Schwartz, C. D. Cameron, J. F. Pese, seamen of the Florida; Electrician Gisborne, of the Florida, and D. D. McMillan, private, Second Marine regiment, from the transport Prairie.

**THE WOUNDED.**  
Nathan Schwartz, seaman, 19 years old, 223 E. 18th st., New York. Nearest kin Harry Schwartz, brother, same address.  
Charles J. Leahy, ordinary seaman, 17 years old, 323 E. 90th st., New York city, mother, Nellie Leahy, same address.

On Florida, electrician, third class, Edward A. Gisborne, 18 years old, 54 Summers st., Quincy, Mass., nearest kin John E. Gisborne, grandfather, 1932 17th st., Washington, D. C.

C. D. Cameron, ordinary seaman, 18 years old, 108 Dorchester, Newark, N. J. Mother, Anna Place, same address. All these were blue jackets from Florida, not marines.

John F. Place, seaman on Florida, 20 years, 134 Wakeman av., Newark, N. J. Mother, Anna Place, same address. All these were blue jackets from Florida, not marines.

responsible for the decision. Sunday was asked to come to this city a year ago, but the required support could not be secured. The two churches which refused to concur declared that they are unalterably opposed to the plan and will not change their stand.

**Mexicans in Action.**  
The Mexicans soon got into action again and at 2 o'clock the firing had become furious. Up to this point two Americans had been killed and seven wounded.

The Prairie was still firing occasionally and this had a quieting effect. At 2 o'clock Capt. Hughes came ashore to make an observation of results. As he passed by the Florida's three-inch field piece he called out to the firing squad:

"Are you having as much fun as you expected?"

At 3:30 Capt. Hughes tried to get word to Gen. Maas, the Mexican commander, that if firing did not cease, the town would be bombarded.

If this word reached Gen. Maas it produced little result. Firing continued up to 6 p. m., the hour of this dispatch, in a desultory manner. The marines are now holding their position. The jacks have advanced along Second st. from the water front, and are now stationed among the customs house buildings. This brings them close up to the principal plaza. Mexican citizens now declare that most of their troops are out of the city.

VERA CRUZ, April 21.—American marines from the battleship flotilla seized the customs house Tuesday by order of Admiral Fletcher. The landing force was then attacked by the Huertistas with rifle and artillery fire.

In the skirmish four American sailors were killed and 20 wounded. More than 200 Mexicans were killed.

## FIRST SHOT IN VERA CRUZ BATTLE IS FIRED BY A MEXICAN PRIVATE

WASHINGTON, Apr. 22.—The navy department received an official dispatch from Admiral Fletcher, stating that at 10 o'clock firing from house tops and the sniping at our men continues. The American dead and wounded have been removed to the ships. The Chester has reached Vera Cruz. In response to a wireless request from Secy. Daniels, Rear Admiral Fletcher dispatched the following full account of the seizure of Vera Cruz by the American forces. The dispatch is dated Vera Cruz, 10 p. m., and reached Washington shortly after 1 o'clock. It is as follows:

Three hundred marines composed the first landing party. They reached the shore at exactly 12 o'clock.

The federal telegraph and cable offices were first occupied. Up to this time no Mexican troops were in sight, but later they were discovered hiding in the house tops and the church towers.

The first shot fired was by a private. It hit a marine near the cable office, who died later. The fire was opened up by the Mexican forces at 12:15. At 12:25 five companies of marines were in action.

A steady fire was being delivered against the Americans from the old church tower and to put these "snipers" out of action, a three-inch field piece from the Florida, commanded by Ensign Crespi, put five shots into the tower. This cleared the American consulate from all danger.

At 1:30 Utah landing force ashore near the barracks protected by the fire from the transport Prairie. By this time the Mexican firing had been checked and a few English marines were sent to guard the British consulate.

Canada called upon him to surrender in the name of humanity and assist the Americans in preserving order.

"It is impossible to comply with the demand," replied Gen. Maas. The consul then called Antonio Villavieja, the jefe politico, and the customs collector by telephone and notified them of the prospective landing. He asked for their co-operation in the maintenance of peace. The customs collector requested time, in order to attend to important duties, and neither would promise any assistance.

**Ship Outside Harbor.**  
Because of the expected arrival of the German steamer Ypiranga, Admiral Fletcher decided to take prompt action. The Ypiranga is still outside the harbor. She has on board 200 machine guns, 10,000 rifles and 15,000,000 cartridge for the Huertistas. Provisional President Huerta has been doing everything to safeguard the consignment.

A special train was waiting here to rush the munitions to the capital. Shortly before 11 o'clock Admiral Fletcher received a wireless dispatch from Admiral Badger, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet, who was speeding here with five warships. The landing force was then ordered into ten whaleboats and effected a landing on Porfirio Diaz wharf within half an hour.

There was no resistance at the water front. Curious spectators in the streets laughed as one Mexican peon ran over, having shouted "viva Mexico."

But the hull was not indicative of complacency. The customs house section of the city in the vicinity of the wharves and the cable office and the American consulate were seized with the exchange of only a few shots. This was shortly after 11:30 a. m.

After a brief interval the Mexicans opened fire with rifles and artillery. The excitement was intense. Crowds ran to the water front to learn what was happening. A steady rumble of musketry was heard throughout the city.

Outpost parties on the roofs of houses in the vicinity of the customs house were particularly dangerous. The transport Prairie came in close to shore when the Huertistas artillery opened. Shells were sent over the customs house and dropped into quarters where the Mexicans were concentrated. This prevented them from charging the customs house and drove them back into the center of the city.

The Mexicans gradually drove the Mexican sharpshooters from the roofs and other points of vantage in the vicinity of the wharves.

**Keep Up Their Fire.**  
Hour after hour the Mexicans kept up a desultory fire. Their attacks were intermittently vigorous.

The crowds in the streets grew larger. There was much uneasiness, but no outbreaks occurred. No Americans or other foreigners were injured. Most of the American civilians had gone on board the steamers, though many remained ashore.

By afternoon a light "norther" was blowing. The thin-blooded Mexicans

shivered in the cold atmosphere. The desultory fire lessened toward evening. The Huertistas withdrew westward and it is believed tonight that they have withdrawn.

But the same impression prevailed this morning when the American forces first landed.

**Rolling Stock Safe.**  
All the rolling stock of the railroad is safe and is being specially guarded. The U. S. force in Vera Cruz and vicinity consists of the battleships Florida, Utah, Connecticut, Minnesota, and the cruisers San Francisco and Chester, the gunboat Dolphin, the transports Prairie and Hancock, the hospital ship Solace and the collier Cyclops, as well as the chartered steamers Esperanza and Mexico.

There is a total force of 7,000 sailors and 2,000 marines. It includes Admiral Mayo's ships, which were ordered to steam here from Tampico late Monday and the ships which Rear Admiral Fletcher has had at Vera Cruz for many weeks.

The wounded marines and sailors received first aid in the customs house and were then taken on board the hospital ship.

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TRY A BANKABLE



DROPPING 'EM INTO SMALL BOATS.

The Knights and Ladies of Honor will give a dance Wednesday evening in W. O. W. hall. 25c per couple. Good music. Advt.